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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest
 with Cumulative Index

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Vol. XII, No. 623

Published weekly

Friday, October 3—Thursday, October 9, 1952

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index



WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Truce Talks Halt Indefinitely. Main truce teams in Panmunjom agreed Oct. 8 to an indefinite recess in their meetings after the Communists had rejected 3 alternate plans on voluntary return of prisoners advanced by the UN Sept. 28. The session Oct. 8 was the 122d plenary session of the Korean truce conference since it began in July 1951.

U.S. Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr. told North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il Oct. 8 the UN had no more proposals to make on exchange of prisoners but was ready to resume discussion of its alternate plans or consider a new one offered by the Reds. He said the UN would not attend futile truce-talk sessions because the Communists would use them as a propaganda forum. He accused the Reds of having displayed the "unprincipled, cruel" attitude that individual POWs were "so many sheep" by offering to waive return of some prisoners if a sufficiently large number were returned. [See p. 309D-E]

Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, said Oct. 8 in a review of truce negotiations he had concluded the Reds "do not sincerely desire an armistice." U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said the indefinite recess taken at the UN's request Oct. 8 was "an affirmative step toward obtaining an armistice" because "the Communists must now recognize that the position of the UN Command is firm as well as right" on exchange of prisoners. It was now up to the Reds, he said, to make a sincere move to obtain an armistice. The U.S. told Mexico Oct. 7 it welcomed Mexico's recent armistice proposal but the key to an armistice agreement was the Reds' attitude on voluntary exchange of prisoners. [See pp. 319G-L, 318M-N, 301D, 285B-C]

Lie on Crisis. An armistice on the present battle line in Korea would be "the first great victory for the principle of world collective security" under either the League of Nations or UN, but the Korean burden must be shared more equitably by UN countries if a Korean truce cannot be obtained, UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie said Oct. 8.

(Lie issued an introduction to his annual report to the UN Gen. Assembly that said the world situation "has not changed in any fundamental way for the better" the past year. His view of global problems: Rearmament on "a great scale" by both East & West had brought about "perhaps a more balanced situation . . . in a military sense" but its economic & social costs had "mounted month by month for peoples everywhere" and "no one can be sure today that we can succeed in preventing a 3d world war." A problem "of equal gravity" with East-West tension is "created by new national aspirations in Asia & Africa and the economic problems of the underdeveloped countries." Wealthy areas should increase their capital investments in development of backward areas by \$1 billion a year.) [See pp. 285B-C, 295A, 45H]

Reds Attack. An estimated 10,000-15,000 Chinese Communists launched the biggest Red attack in a year across the land front Oct. 6. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army Commander, said Oct. 8 the Reds had been "clobbered" by the UN defense but might continue "limited" attacks for weeks. UN spokesmen described the Red actions as simultaneous local attacks on 35 UN defense positions, not an attempt to score a major breakthrough. Fighting centered around Bunker Hill near Panmunjom in the west; Big Nori, Little Nori, Old Baldy, White Horse & Arrowhead hills near Yongchon & Chorwon in the center; Finger Ridge, Capitol Hill, Heartbreak Ridge & the Punchbowl east of Kumsong. The Reds opened floodgates of a

Britain Tests Atomic Weapon

Britain announced that its first atomic weapon was exploded Oct. 3 in a secret test carried out in the Monte Bello Islands, 50 mi. off northwestern Australia. No U.S. or other observers from countries outside the Commonwealth witnessed the test and details of the weapon were not disclosed. The press speculated it was something adaptable for use by heavy artillery.

The weapon was developed for an estimated £200 million (\$560 million) under supervision of Dr. William George Penney, 43, chief superintendent of armament research in the Supply Ministry since 1946 & a member of the World War II A-bomb project in the U.S. He was aided by Dr. O. M. Solaradt, 43, Canadian guided missiles expert, & Prof. T. W. Titterton, atomic scientist. They worked under Supply Min. Duncan Sandys, son-in-law of Prime Min. Churchill. Commander of the Monte Bello test: Rear Adm. David Torlesse. It was the world's 35th known atomic explosion, including 31 U.S., 3 Russian.

Britain's development of an atomic weapon was hailed by Govt. officials, denounced by Communists. It was opposed by the Natl. Com. of Science for Peace, an organization of scientists, on grounds that Britain was too vulnerable to atomic attack to take part in an atomic arms race. The Society of Friends (Quakers) warned that the British atomic test had given "provocation . . . to the nations to redouble their efforts to rearm." [See pp. 293L, 255F]

reservoir near Chorwon Oct. 6 in a vain effort to flood the Allies out of defense positions. South Korean 9th Div. infantrymen fought Chinese hand-to-hand for White Horse Hill northwest of Chorwon Oct. 9 to prevent the Reds from advancing along the invasion route from Chorwon to Seoul. [See p. 309H]

Air War. The USAF reported Oct. 4 that 9 Red MIG-15s had been shot down in aerial combat the past week against loss of one U.S. Sabrejet & one Australian Meteor jet in dogfights, 4 Allied planes from other causes. Carrier-based U.S. Navy planes made a heavy raid Oct. 7 on a Red supply dump at Hoeyang on North Korea's east coast. [See p. 309F-H]

The USAF reported Oct. 9 that a B-29 Superfortress bomber disappeared off the Soviet-held Kurile Islands Oct. 7 and radar indicated it was intercepted by another plane, possibly Russian. [See p. 318N; Vol. XI, 378K]

U.S. casualties totaled 120,269 (21,062 dead) Oct. 3, the Defense Dept. reported Oct. 8. The increase of 890 from the Sept. 26 total was the largest of any week since July 2, 2d highest weekly total this year. [See p. 309H-J]

Relief. Plans to begin at once on large-scale relief & reconstruction operations in South Korea were announced Oct. 2 by the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency, which had been scheduled to delay major programs until after a cease-fire. Director J. Donald Kingsley said \$70 million would be spent the next 9

Week in Headlines

International. Korean truce talks recessed indefinitely; Red land attacks touched off year's heaviest fighting.

Britain tested new atomic weapon off Australia.

Russians held party congress, ousted U.S. Amb. Kennan.

98 killed in London trainwreck.

Domestic. Truman, Eisenhower blamed each other for foreign policy blunders; Eisenhower, McCarthy agreed on all but "method" of fighting Reds; Stevenson launched new campaign tour.

Congressmen said Justice Dept. lax on war contract frauds. New York Yankees beat Brooklyn in World Series.

NO NOBEL PEACE AWARD. The Nobel Com. of the Norwegian Parliament announced Oct. 3 it would not designate a Nobel Peace Prize winner for 1952. 27 individuals & 4 organizations had been nominated. It was the 11th year since the prize was established in 1901 that no award was made. [See p. 285B; Vol. XI, 399G]

months for relief supplies, farm improvement, school & industrial reconstruction. [See pp. 310A, 285M, 222D]

ROK vs. Japanese. Premier Chang Tak Sang's resignation on grounds of ill health was accepted Oct. 5 by ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee. Chang had been accused of helping Susumu Huruichi, a mayor of Seoul during Japanese occupation, enter Korea in June without a permit. Arrest of Vice Forgn. Min. H. K. Karl over the Huruichi case was ordered Oct. 5. [See p. 181L] . . . Rhee issued a decree Oct. 5 setting up Prize Courts in Seoul & Pusan to try cases of Japanese & other foreign vessels trespassing in Korean fishing waters. [See p. 301J]

Brig. Gen. William P. Fisher succeeded Brig. Gen. Wiley D. Ganey Oct. 5 as chief of the Far East AF Bomber Command in Japan. [See p. 285M] . . . **Brig. Alan B. Connelly**, 44, chief of Canada's military mission to UN Hq. in Tokio when Canadian troops were used to quell Kojima Island POW riots last June, was retired by the Canadian Army Oct. 7. [See p. 206B] . . . **Col. Lee Hak Koo**, North Korean leader of Red POW riots on Kojima in June, had been condemned to death in North Korea prior to the riots for his surrender to American troops, a U.S. officer on Cheju Island who quoted anti-Communist POWs said Oct. 3. The anti-Reds were said to have believed Lee instigated the riots to regain favor at home. (He was said to be held now on Kojima under close guard.) [See p. 181D] . . . **Congressional Medal of Honor** award announced Oct. 1: posthumously to Army Pvt. Bryant H. Womack, 21, of Rutherfordton, N.C., who sacrificed his life to aid wounded men under fire Mar. 12. [See p. 285M]

SOVIET BLOC

Russia Bars Kennan. The USSR demanded in a note Oct. 3 that U.S. Amb. George F. Kennan, 48, be recalled because he had made "slandorous attacks" against the Soviet Govt. The demand was based on Kennan's statement in Berlin Sept. 19 that he found life for Americans in the USSR the same as when he was interned by the Nazis in Germany in 1941-42. (Kennan said: "Had the Nazis permitted us to walk the streets without having the right to talk to any Germans, that would be precisely how we have to live today in Moscow.") Moscow called Kennan's statement a "rude violation of generally recognized norms of international law," declared him *persona non grata*.

U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson retorted Oct. 3 that Kennan's statement about isolation of foreigners in the USSR "will be recognized in most parts of the world as a truthful one." Acheson said the Russians flouted "traditions & customs of civilized peoples developed over generations." The charge that Kennan had violated international law was rejected in a formal U.S. reply to Moscow Oct. 8 which said the Ambassador had described his treatment in Moscow "accurately & in moderate language." The U.S. refused to recall Kennan formally although he was actually in Germany and not scheduled to return to Moscow. His wife flew to Berlin Oct. 9 and the Moscow Embassy remained in care of Counselor Elin O'Shaughnessy, Chargé d'Affaires. Acheson rejected a demand by Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) that the U.S. "withdraw recognition" of the Soviet Govt. because of Kennan's ouster.

(Kennan arrived in Moscow as Ambassador in May. A career diplomat, he was on the first U.S. Embassy staff sent to the USSR in 1933, returned as Embassy Counselor in 1944-46. He directed the State Dept. policy planning staff in 1947-50, enunciated the policy of "containment" of communism in an article in *Foreign Affairs* quarterly in 1947 signed "Mr. X." He was on leave to the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J. from late 1950 until his appointment to Moscow this year.) [See p. 311A]

Soviet Party Congress. The 19th All-Union Communist Party congress opened in Moscow Oct. 5 with anti-U.S. speeches by the 2 Politburo members generally ranked next to Premier Joseph Stalin: Party Secy. Georgi M. Malenkov & Dep. Premier

Vyacheslav M. Molotov. Malenkov charged during a 4-hr. speech that the U.S. had "decided to wreck the peace" and had decided that a "war must be developed against the USSR" because it was "the chief pillar of peace." Molotov & Malenkov both denounced the North Atlantic Treaty Org. Molotov said "ruling circles" in the U.S. had brought about a "criminal" war by the Allies in Korea. Malenkov also reviewed statements on world trends & the Soviet economy contained in Stalin's new economic text for Communists made public Oct. 2. He said Siberia was producing over 50% of the Soviet Union's steel, cast iron & coal.

Other statements to the congress: Lithuanian CP leader A. Y. Snehkus denounced Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for seeking to "enslave Lithuania" by urging that people of the satellite country be encouraged to throw off Communist rule [see p. 319M]. Dep. Premier Lavrenti P. Beria, overseer of Soviet atomic developments & ex-director of political police, said Oct. 7 the U.S. was pushing the world "into the abyss of war" but would find the USSR "invincible." Moscow *Pravda* said Oct. 8 that CP representatives from 44 countries were attending the Congress.

Stalin's Book Published. The Soviets reported Oct. 3 that Stalin's new economic thesis, which revised some old theories held by Marx, Engels, Lenin & himself, had been published in book form with a first edition of 1.5 million copies. *Pravda* hailed it as "the greatest event in the ideological life of the Communist Party & the Soviet people," said it would "help our cadres know the laws of social development & play a great role in the ideological arming of foreign Communists & workers' parties." A larger new Soviet text on economics based on Stalin's new statement was promised by February and Stalin said it would be "a good gift for young Communists all over the world."

(Stalin's analysis said some Marxian views on labor were based on its lot under capitalism and did not apply to conditions under socialism. He also rejected the thesis that workers producing material goods were more indispensable than those engaged in military, health, education & other services. He said the USSR could not entirely eliminate production of goods for purchase or sale on the market; that human organizations must be adapted to the nature of productive processes; the working class must seize power in predominately backward agricultural countries & unite the peasantry into large collective farms; the problem of how to entirely communize the Soviet economy by creating a "universal production sector" with the right to distribute all consumer goods required further study.) [See p. 309L]

Asian Parley. Peking (Peiping) Radio said Oct. 3 that Kuo Mo-jo a deputy chairman to Mao Tse-tung in the Red Chinese Govt., had told the Asian & Pacific Peace Conf.'s opening session Oct. 2 that the Korean, Indo-Chinese & Malayan wars should be settled through negotiation on a "just & reasonable basis." However, he outlined no solution believed acceptable to the Allies. He said the UN must agree to "unconditional repatriation of all prisoners of war" to obtain a cease-fire in Korea. [See p. 310C-D]

East Germany. Pres. Nikolai M. Shvernik of the USSR attended ceremonies in East Berlin Oct. 5-7 marking the East German State's 3d anniversary (Oct. 7). He said Oct. 6 East Germany had achieved "an honorable place" in "the great peace camp led by the Soviet Union." "People's Police" outfitted in Soviet-style army uniforms paraded Oct. 7. [See pp. 301M, 278E]

A Soviet jet fighter fired harmlessly on a USAF C-47 transport (an unmarked hospital plane) in the air corridor to West Berlin over East Germany Oct. 8. Maj. Gen. Lemuel B. Mathewson protested to the Russians, said the plane may have been blown slightly off course but the Red jet's action was "unwarranted & uncivilized." [See pp. 317K, 278H, 206F]

Intl. Press Institute in Zurich said Oct. 1 in a review of Soviet restrictions on foreign correspondents: there were no uncensored telephone calls out of the USSR; outgoing broadcasts by Western correspondents were not permitted; espionage laws covered a wide variety of economic, agricultural & scientific as well as military information; Soviet citizens were forbidden to deal with foreigners without official authorization; correspondents must have special permits to visit public libraries, were excluded from 1/4 of Moscow & restricted to travel on 4 highways within a 25-mi. limit outside the city. [See pp. 264L-M, 255A, 87F; Vol. VI, 376J] . . . Soviet Navv has 300 submarines, 4 times as many as Germany had when World War II began, U.S. Navv Secy. Dan A. Kimball estimated in Paris Oct. 1. [See pp. 294F, 27D] . . . Sweden was told in a Soviet note Oct. 8 the USSR would not

discuss the shooting down of 2 Swedish planes over the Baltic last June. Moscow also rejected Swedish charges that the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm was involved in Communist espionage against Swedish defenses. [See p. 255A-B] . . . William N. Oatis was visited Oct. 7 at Prague police hq. in the presence of Czech policemen by U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Nat B. King. The U.S. State Dept. said Oct. 8 Oatis appeared to be in good physical condition and asked for books on playwrighting, music & sciences. [See p. 142L] . . . Dr. Ivan Kerno, 61, who retired Sept. 10 as UN Asst. Secy. Gen. for legal affairs, announced Sept. 29 he would remain in the U.S. rather than return home to Communist-governed Czechoslovakia. [See p. 262D; Vol. VII, 352F]

WEST EUROPE

NATO. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway warned in an address to a Freedom House dinner in New York Oct. 5 that the North Atlantic Treaty Org.'s "military strength in being remains dangerously inadequate" and it was "unjustified & dangerous" to presume that "potential aggressors do not want war." The possibility that East-West strife would be held to "a long cold war" should not "decrease & delay our buildup," he said. He reported that NATO rearmament goals for this year "will not be met in full" but the extent of the lag could not yet be ascertained. (Ridgway & Pres. James B. Conant of Harvard received the 1952 Freedom Award at the dinner which Ridgway addressed by sound film.) [See pp. 294D, 235N-P] Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Ridgway's deputy NATO commander, also warned in London Oct. 6 that "infirmity of purpose" in pushing the NATO buildup "would be fatal." [See p. 310P]

Gen. J. Lawton Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, said in Washington Oct. 8 after a visit to Europe he favored giving NATO countries more information on the performance of atomic weapons. [See pp. 302G, 221F]

U.S.-French Dispute. French Premier Antoine Pinay was reported Oct. 9 to have refused to accept a memorandum from the U.S. that (1) outlined a stepped-up defense effort expected from France in exchange for this year's financial aid and (2) urged France to debate Tunisian & Moroccan disputes in the UN. Pinay & his top aides were said to have termed the memorandum offensive, returned it to U.S. Amb. James C. Dunn. Along with the memorandum, it was said, the U.S. gave France a promise of at least \$525 million in defense-support aid this year as against \$650 million sought by France. Meanwhile Charles de Gaulle demanded Oct. 9 a revision of the Atlantic defense program, said France had become "a protected state" under its present U.S. alliance. The NATO Council decided Oct. 2 to send inspectors to airfields built in Chaumont & Toul-Rosières, France with NATO funds to investigate reports that their runways were of faulty construction and could not be used by American jet planes. [See pp. 237M, 270C, 235B]

Saar Dispute. West Germany disclosed Oct. 7 that French Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman had rejected proposals made by West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer for settling French-German differences over the Saar. Adenauer proposed self-determination for the Saar, possible autonomy under the 6-nation European Coal & Steel Community Council of Ministers, ECSC diplomatic representation of the territory (now represented by France) and changes in the French-Saar economic merger. The French, West Germans & the pro-French regime of Saar Premier Johannes Hoffmann were said to favor postponing Saar elections due Dec. 17. [See p. 235H]



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Foreign Policy Debated. Republicans & Democrats blamed each other for mistakes in Korea & Europe as the Presidential campaign entered its final month. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said in a major policy speech in San Francisco Oct. 8 that UN forces in Korea fell into a "Soviet trap" by accepting Red offers of truce talks in June 1951 when they were "driving back" the Communists. During the talks, the Reds strengthened their position, and "for 15 months now, free world diplomacy has been trying to climb the walls of a bear pit into which it fell." Eisenhower defended himself against charges that he was partly respon-

sible for the Korean war because of his share in planning the Asian "defense perimeter." He called the plan "a secret military appraisal . . . in the event of a general war in the future." He could not foresee, he said, that (1) Defense Secy. Dean Acheson "would translate that strictly military appraisal into a peacetime political decision," (2) Acheson "would make public this political decision to a potential enemy" and (3) "this military assessment of a possible war situation would be used by a desperate administration as the excuse for the political decision which it took in exercise of its civilian responsibilities entirely on its own initiative" [see p. 312J]. Eisenhower said that in 1945, when he voiced "an optimistic hope & belief" that Russian foreign policy "was influenced by a desire for workable friendship" with the U.S., he was simultaneously appealing to Congress "to take every military precaution" in case this hope "might be shattered." [See p. 312F]

Eisenhower told a trackside audience in Champaign, Ill. Oct. 2 that "if there must be war" in Asia, "let it be Asians against Asians, with our support on the side of freedom." He saw "no sense" in the UN being "constantly compelled to man those front lines" and "America bearing the brunt of the thing." "The South Korean battle line today should be manned primarily by South Koreans," Eisenhower said in Decatur, Ill. the same day that if Americans had to remain in Korea, they should be pulled out of the line and put into reserve. [See p. 317D]

Pres. Truman retorted in whistle-stop speeches in Colorado Oct. 7 that Eisenhower should have known that South Koreans were doing much of the fighting and that additional "large numbers" have been trained to take over more of it.

Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett told reporters Oct. 7 that ROK troops outnumbered U.S. forces on the firing line by 50% and the ratio was being increased as fast as more ROK troops could be trained. He reported that the U.S. was supporting about 400,000 ROK troops and that there were "considerable" South Korean units without U.S. support. (U.S. ground forces in Korea were unofficially estimated at 260,000, troops of other UN countries at 50,000.) Defense Secy. Dean G. Acheson warned the CIO Intl. Electrical Workers in Pittsburgh Oct. 6 that "bring-the-boys-home" promises could lead to "disaster." But N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey predicted in New York Oct. 5 that South Koreans would man 9/10 of the Korean battle line within a year of Eisenhower's election.

Pres. Truman said in Oakland Oct. 4 that Eisenhower should "step up & share some of the blame" for mistakes that led to the Berlin blockade. Eisenhower "was informed of his responsibility to work out" arrangements for free access to Berlin when U.S. troops were withdrawn from the Soviet zone of Germany in 1945, the President said. His instructions were "that unrestricted access to Berlin was to be a condition of the withdrawal of our troops," but he left the job to Gen. Lucius D. Clay who "got only an oral assurance . . . instead of a precise agreement in writing." Clay replied in New York Oct. 4 that he accepted full responsibility for the Berlin arrangements and that Eisenhower was not involved. He denied Pres. Truman's assertion that he had admitted making a "mistake." [See p. 318N]

A statement by Eisenhower, released in New York Oct. 4 on the eve of observation of the Hungarian War of Independence, said: "The leadership of the Republican Party is committed to a more dynamic foreign policy, which, by peaceful means, will endeavor to bring about the liberation of the enslaved peoples" under Soviet domination. [See pp. 318H-J, 312L-M]

Truman Flays Eisenhower. Pres. Truman continued his all-out attacks on Eisenhower as he wound up a whistle-stop tour of the West Coast and headed back east Oct. 5. Some Democrats expressed fear that the President was stealing headlines from Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson and throwing the Democratic nominee's own campaign tours into the shade.

Mr. Truman said in Tacoma Oct. 2 that Eisenhower's 40 years as a soldier had put him out of touch with civilian problems. He charged that Eisenhower did not "know what the campaign was for," that the "Old Guard moved in and wrote his orders for him." Mr. Truman said in Seattle Oct. 2 that Eisenhower claimed "he can make great economies in . . . the armed services by eliminating waste & inefficiency" but "did just the opposite" as Army Chief of Staff when he abandoned the Army's wartime combined procurement agency and returned to the old system of each branch of the Army doing its own buying.

The President told a Colorado Springs audience Oct. 7 that Eisenhower was "a great general, but I made a serious mistake when I thought he had the qualities needed for the highest office in this country." He said he was mistaken when he thought

Eisenhower "would always stand up for the things he believed in," accused the general of "betraying & compromising his principles" and of having "betrayed" liberal Republicans who got him nominated. He said Eisenhower indorsed Sens. William Jenner (R., Ind.) & Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) despite their "infamous attack" on Gen. George C. Marshall "because he thinks [they] will bring him votes." [See p. 312G]

"Ike" & McCarthy "Agree." Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) conferred with Eisenhower in Peoria, Ill. Oct. 2, then heard the general tell a trackside audience in Green Bay, Wis. Oct. 3: "The purposes that [McCarthy] & I have of ridding the Govt. of . . . the subversives & the disloyal are one & the same. Our differences . . . apply to method." McCarthy joined the Eisenhower campaign train for its tour of Wisconsin, announced in Milwaukee Oct. 3: He & Eisenhower did not agree on "everything," but "we agree on the important things" and "I shall continue to call them as I see them no matter who is elected President." McCarthy Oct. 4 denied reports by the N.Y. Times and N.Y. Post that he had persuaded Eisenhower to delete a defense of his old friend Gen. George C. Marshall from his speech in Milwaukee Oct. 3. [See pp. 304D, 296M, A-B, 270H-L]

Eisenhower's acceptance of McCarthy was labeled a "sorry spectacle" by Stevenson Oct. 4. Sen. John J. Sparkman, Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, recalled in Fayetteville, W. Va. Oct. 6 that McCarthy had said in a Senate speech last year: Marshall was involved "in a conspiracy so immense and infamy so black as to dwarf any previous venture in the history of man"; "in all those attitudes, Eisenhower was Marshall's firm supporter." [See Vol. XI, p. 195K]

Eisenhower Campaigns. Eisenhower, in a Milwaukee address Oct. 3, opposed restricting the freedom of political dissidents but said there had been too much official tolerance of Red fronts. He proposed as measures to combat Communist infiltration that (1) "every organization affecting our political life be compelled to make public its finances, membership & affiliations," (2) "every person or organization distributing political literature through the mails be made to disclose its source of funds & its membership" and (3) "all groups enjoying the right of free speech should be willing to extend that right to talking about themselves—plainly & publicly."

Eisenhower, whistle-stopping through South Dakota Oct. 4, called Pres. Truman's attacks on him "noisy but harmless blanks," said the President was trying to spread confusion among the voters. He denied Mr. Truman's charges that he opposed flood control & reclamation, said the basis of the present programs had been laid by a Republican President (Theodore Roosevelt) & Republican Congress and that Republicans in Congress had voted the funds for Western projects. He said in Seattle Oct. 6 that the "real difference" between the GOP & the Administration was Republican opposition to "whole-hog" control by the Fed. Govt. "We need river basin development to the highest degree," he said, "but not at the expense of accepting super-government in which the people in the region have no voice." He rejected Administration proposals for a Columbia Valley Authority, urged instead that Columbia Basin projects be put under "a new interstate body." [See p. 312G, L-M]

Eisenhower was indorsed by the Brooklyn Eagle Oct. 4. Democratic Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas announced Oct. 2 that he would vote for Eisenhower [see p. 270N], but Chrmn. Tom Connally (D., Tex.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. called on Texans Oct. 2 to support Stevenson. [See p. 240B]

Stevenson Starts Tour. Stevenson started a new tour of the Midwest & South Oct. 7 with a speech in Saginaw, Mich. charging that the Republicans for 20 years had fought & voted "against the interests of the farmer, the laborer, the businessman, the consumer, the housewife, our children, the old folks, and our free friends abroad." But at election time every 4 years, he said, "these same Republicans rise to announce that they believe heart & soul in all the things they tried to break." He said in Detroit the same evening that "the most serious threat of communism this country ever faced—a threat arising from poverty & despair following . . . 12 years of Republican administrations—was stopped by a Democratic administration" 20 years ago when it helped "build that economic strength & that faith in freedom which make communism impossible."

Stevenson charged in Milwaukee Oct. 8 that Eisenhower had not yet made a "square statement . . . on the major issues America faces." "He has told us what he is against," Stevenson said, "but he refuses to tell us what he is for." He said the Republicans were trying to get the public to buy "a nice, new, fancy, khaki-colored package" "without opening it." He accused them

of using Eisenhower's "good name to camouflage a bad record," assailed Eisenhower for "willingness to compromise his own views in opportunistic grasping for support in this election." He derided Eisenhower's stand on "driving Communists out of government," said nobody was "running on a 'More Communists in Govt.' ticket." [See p. 312G-K]

Sparkman Bares Income. Sparkman made public Oct. 4 his income tax returns for 1944-51. They showed a total 8-yr. income of \$89,497.71 and payment of \$18,441.51 in federal taxes. His total non-Congressional income was \$4,610.98, including \$1,057.01 from investments, \$2,230.86 from rents & royalties on his home & farm and \$900 in lecture & writing fees. He refused "as a matter of principle" to disclose his wife's returns but he said he had never "transferred" anything to her and was willing to discuss her finances. [See p. 312C]

Nixon Franked Poll Mail. Murray Chotiner, Nixon's campaign manager, admitted in Washington Oct. 2 that Nixon used his Senatorial free mail privilege (frank) to conduct a political poll in June. Nixon's opponents charged that this refuted Nixon's statement in his Sept. 23 broadcast [see pp. 302P-303E] that "the taxpayers . . . have never paid one dime for expenses which I thought were political." The Nixon poll consisted of letters asking California Republicans who they considered "the strongest candidate the Republicans could nominate for President." The California GOP delegation was then legally pledged to Calif. Gov. Earl Warren as a result of his primary victory. Warren backers said the poll was a "stab in the back" which helped defeat Warren, give Eisenhower the Presidential nomination and ultimately make Nixon the Vice Presidential nominee. The San Francisco News, which first reported use of the frank Sept. 26, said 23,000 letters were sent free in the poll. The letters were printed on Senate Labor Com. stationery. Nixon refused to confirm or deny the story. He charged Oct. 3 that it was "just another attempt to divert attention from the major issues of the campaign." [See p. 311M]

New Vegetarian Candidate. Daniel J. Murphy of San Francisco has become the American Vegetarian Party's Presidential candidate (announced Oct. 2). He replaced Brig. Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge, who resigned. [See Vol. VIII, p. 397N]

Gregg Cleared. Ex-Mayor Hugh A. Gregg, 34, of Nashua, N.H. was cleared by the State Supreme Court Oct. 8 of charges that he had made excess expenditures in winning the New Hampshire Republican gubernatorial primary. [See p. 289E]

INVESTIGATIONS

Justice Dept. Probes. The House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Justice Dept. accused it Oct. 5 of a "shameful" record in recovering by June 6 only \$300,000 of more than \$21 million which the Gen. Accounting Office charged had been fraudulently collected from the Govt. by war contractors. Most of the cases had been certified to the department by the end of 1948. The subcommittee placed chief blame on ex-Deputy Atty. Gen. Peyton Ford, also criticized ex-Asst. Atty. Gen. H. Graham Morison & Asst. Atty. Gen. Holmes Baldridge. It said the Govt. "needlessly" lost money through "excessive" Justice Dept. delays. Ford Oct. 6 issued a statement through a law associate in which he denied laxity, said many cases "simply could not be proven" because of lack of "evidence required by statute for successful prosecution." The subcommittee revealed that the Gen. Accounting Office had labeled 562 of 9,239 settlements it examined as fraudulent. [See Vol. IX, p. 255B]

Subcommittee Chrmn. Frank L. Chelf (D., Ky.) said Oct. 4 that Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark used "improper judgment," while Atty. General, in handling the 1946 Kansas City vote fraud case but that no evidence impugning his "integrity" had been uncovered. Atty. Gen. James P. McGranery gave the subcommittee permission Sept. 11 to examine secret FBI records on the Kansas City case. [See Vol. VIII, p. 228D]

The subcommittee charged Oct. 1 that ex-Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath had displayed "deplorable lack of knowledge" of the Justice Dept. and "no enthusiasm for purging it [of] wrongdoers or incompetents." "In fairness" to McGrath, however, it said the "majority of his subordinates were brought to high office by" Clark [see p. 305C-D]. The subcommittee expressed Sept. 28 its conviction that McGrath had appointed Newbold Morris as corruption investigator in the belief he "might be susceptible to pressure" since Morris was then involved in a surplus tanker inquiry. It criticized McGrath for "refusals" to cooperate in Morris' efforts. [See p. 161L]

(McGranery announced Oct. 3 a contract for Griffenhagen & Associates to make a management survey of the Justice Dept. to help put it "on a business basis.") [See p. 305C]

Tax Cases. The Internal Revenue Bureau reported Oct. 5 discovery of 428 graft & "pay-off" cases in its nationwide drive on income tax evasion by the underworld. It also reported assessing receivers of such money a total of \$2,180,351 in back taxes & penalties during fiscal 1952 and the closing of an additional 13,100 cases of illegally-acquired money in which assessments totaled \$91 million. The bureau said Sept. 23 that 236 racketeers had been convicted in the tax drive. It reported Oct. 1 that gamblers had been using tax-exempt non-profit organizations as fronts for lotteries to evade the federal gambling tax. [See 281G]

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R., N.J.) of the House Ways & Means subcommittee investigating the IRB told a Brooklyn federal grand jury Sept. 4 that top Justice & Treasury Dept. officials were using the jury as part of their "conspiracy" to "hamstring" his subcommittee's investigation. He had accused the Justice Dept. of trying to delay presentation of important evidence until after the elections. [See p. 144J]

Chmn. Chief of the House Judiciary subcommittee had also accused the Justice Dept. Aug. 28 of trying to whitewash or wreck a grand jury investigation of St. Louis tax scandals. He based his charge on a deposition by Fed. Dist. Judge George H. Moore that Asst. Atty. Gen. Ellis N. Slack had been sent to St. Louis to get the jury to submit the alleged whitewash report and had succeeded. Slack denied this to the Judiciary subcommittee Aug. 28. He was removed by McGranery Sept. 12 as chief of the Justice Dept.'s Tax Div. and returned to his old post as head of the Tax Div.'s Appellate Section* New Asst. Atty. General in charge of the Tax Div.: Charles S. Lyon, 35, of New York, who had until then been the Ways & Means subcommittee's chief counsel. [See p. 273B]

Howard M. Lawn, ex-Asst. U.S. District Attorney for New Jersey, has been indicted on income tax evasion charges, it was revealed in Trenton, N.J. Oct. 6. James A. Mullally, suspended Justice Dept. attorney, told the House Judiciary subcommittee Sept. 3 that he took \$750 from a Washington law firm after Lamar Caudie, then Asst. Atty. Gen., ordered dismissal of a tax case against a client of the law firm [see p. 273C]. Suspended Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Philip Lowenthal, 62, was indicted in New York Sept. 26 on charges of making false statements to the Treasury Dept. about his purchase of a \$2,000 mink coat for his wife at a time when his Govt. pay was \$3,800 a year. [See p. 290E]

Settlement of tax cases for amounts considerably below the Govt.'s claims was defended by Internal Revenue Comm. John B. Dunlap Sept. 4 as "a cold-blooded business" in which the Govt. takes "every dime" the taxpayer has. Among recent settlements revealed by the IRB: John (Greasy Thumb) Guzik paid \$100,000 in 1942 to settle an \$892,284 claim [see p. 202C]; Frank Erickson paid \$144,401.91 in 1936 to settle a \$260,405 claim [see p. 89C]; Murray L. Humphreys of the Capone syndicate paid \$25,000 in 1947 to settle a \$71,589 claim [see Vol. XI, p. 109C]; Ethel Barrymore paid \$7,500 in 1937 to settle a \$98,660.38 claim [see Vol. VI, p. 297I]; Fritz Kreisler & his wife paid \$300,000 in 1944 to settle claims totaling \$1,384,500; Frank Nathan paid \$1,000 in 1944 to settle a \$3,483 claim [see Vol. XI, p. 404N]; the late Edward J. Kelly paid \$100,000 in 1932, before he became Chicago Mayor, to settle a \$106,391 claim. [See Vol. X, p. 344D]

Texas gambler Benny Binion was indicted in Dallas Oct. 3 on income tax evasion charges [see Vol. XI, p. 254E]. Ex-Indiana brewer Lawrence P. Bardin was indicted on income tax evasion charges in Indianapolis Sept. 12. [See p. 64D]



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Australia. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. said Oct. 8 that work on its \$112 million Kwinana oil refinery in western Australia had begun and the refinery was expected to go into operation late in 1955. The Australian Govt. sold its controlling interest in Commonwealth Oil Refineries Ltd. to Anglo-Iranian for \$6,078,013. Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies announced Sept. 26. Anglo-Iranian became the firm's sole stockholder. [See pp. 297N, 274G]

The Commonwealth Bank, Australia's central bank, announced the removal of bank loan controls Oct. 6. [See p. 154B]

Britain. Major developments at the 51st annual Labor Party conference Sept. 29-Oct. 3 in Morecambe: (Sept. 30) Aneurin Bevan's leftist bloc won 6 of 7 seats allocated to local party groups on the 27-member Natl. Executive Com.; they gained 2 votes in the Executive's political section (Richard H. S. Crossman & ex-Board of Trade Pres. Harold Wilson), ousted from the party's ruling body ex-Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison & ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton. (Oct. 1) Trade unionists in the Labor Party opened an anti-Bevan campaign, warning that they would fight the Bevan bloc throughout the

labor movement. (Oct. 2) The conference rejected a Bevanite resolution demanding a cut in Britain's rearmament program, adopted a policy statement which favored the greatest degree of rearmament within the limits of Britain's economic powers and asked for a periodic review of the arms program. [See p. 305J-K]

Finland. Russia canceled a \$185,000 fine levied on Finland for late delivery of war reparations items, Soviet Forgn. Trade Min. P. N. Kумыkin announced Sept. 23 in Helsinki where he attended ceremonies marking the end (Sept. 19) of Finland's 8-year reparations payments to Russia. Kумыkin & his party were the first Soviet Cabinet officials to visit Finland formally. [See p. 279C-D] . . . A Finnish-Russian-Red Chinese trade pact, effective to the end of 1952, was signed in Moscow Sept. 22. It provided for payment of Russian wheat & oil for Finnish exports to China. Finland & Russia signed a supplementary agreement Sept. 23 raising their annual trade from \$125 million to \$163 million with annual \$80 million increases in the next 3 years. [See p. 279D] . . . Forgn. Min. Sakari Tuomioja resigned from the Cabinet Sept. 27, effective at the end of the year, to return to the Bank of Finland as governor. [See p. 98B; Vol. XI, 310A]

Iran. Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh modified his demands on Britain after the British rejected Oct. 4 his 10-day ultimatum of Sept. 24 requiring Britain to pay \$137.2 million in Iranian claims before negotiations for an Anglo-Iranian oil settlement began. A new Iranian note disclosed in London Oct. 8 asked that Britain pay \$56 million & send an oil-negotiation mission to Teheran "within a week," then conclude the negotiations and pay \$81.2 million more within 3 more weeks. Iran also submitted the proposal to the U.S., which had supported Britain's rejection of the Sept. 24 ultimatum. [See p. 306B]

South Africa. Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan opened South Africa's first uranium plant Oct. 6 at the West Rand Consolidated Gold Mines near Krugersdorp. He predicted that total investment in the nation's uranium industry would exceed \$112 million and gross revenue from full production would be at least \$84 million a year. The U.S. provided most of the capital, was expected to be major buyer of uranium oxide produced at the plant. [See p. 256N-P] . . . African Natl. Congress Secy. Gen. W. M. Sisulu said Oct. 5 the Congress would urge Negroes in Swaziland, Bechuanaland & Basutoiland to block Malan's plan to incorporate the 3 British protectorates into the Union of South Africa. Arrest of 101 persons Oct. 5 brought total arrests in the 3-month South African passive resistance campaign against segregation laws to 5,264. 22 prominent South Africans, including novelist Alan Paton [see p. 50C-D] & Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, leader of white Parliament members representing Negroes, called Sept. 29 for "equal rights for all civilized people." The Transvaal Supreme Court freed Negro leader Moses Kotane Sept. 25, reversing his July 15 conviction of violating the Suppression of Communism Act. [See p. 274F] . . . Members of the Mau Mau secret society, which has vowed to drive the whites out of Kenya, shot & killed the Kikuyu tribe's Senior Chief Waruhio, 62, Oct. 7. The chief had denounced the society at a mass meeting of his 1,000,000-member tribe. In an attempt to smash the Mau Mau group the Kenya Legislature Oct. 1 approved emergency measures restricting the movement of Mau Mau members, controlling the press, requiring registration of societies with 10 or more members & increasing penalties for sedition. [See pp. 90A, 34E]

Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie officially united his country with Eritrea in ceremonies in Asmara Oct. 4. [See p. 297N]



LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. The Salta Provincial Govt.'s 3-year-old expropriation of the opposition newspaper *El Intransigente* was confirmed by a civilian court Oct. 4. [See Vol. XI, p. 198M] . . . Argentine radio officials told the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires Oct. 1 that U.S. news & cultural programs (forced off the air "for reasons of artistic programming") could be resumed over Argentine stations but scripts must be submitted to radio authorities before broadcast. Radio stations announced a 100% increase in the cost of air time for such "cultural" programs. [See p. 248P] . . . 1,000 U. of Buenos Aires engineering students went on strike Sept. 30 against a Govt. decision to abolish the anti-Peronista Engineering Students Center. Communist student

groups were reported Oct. 4 to have joined Peronista units in an attempt to weaken independent student groups. (The Govt. decreed Sept. 17 that target shooting was mandatory for all high school & college students aged 16-19.) [See Vol. XI, p. 198M-N] . . . Argentine sculptor Leon Tomassi was commissioned Sept. 25 to design & erect a monumental tomb for Eva Perón. [See p. 298E-F] . . . A 40% wage increase, retroactive to Sept. 1, was announced Sept. 24 for Argentine farm workers. [See p. 270F] . . . The opposition Radical Party charged Sept. 27 that a drive had been started to eliminate anti-Perón feeling among municipal officials in Buenos Aires Province. [See p. 298D] . . . The Intl. Telephone & Telegraph Co. agreed to invest \$12 million in its subsidiary Compania Standard Electric Argentina (\$3 million plus \$9 million in credit) and was to receive \$3.8 million as payment for Govt. cancellation of supply contracts under a new pact between IT&T & the Communications Ministry, it was revealed in Buenos Aires Sept. 29. [See p. 298B; Vol. VI, 289D-E] . . . The Senate was reported Sept. 27 to have established a new penal code putting Federal Police beyond the jurisdiction of ordinary courts, providing police courts martial for crimes committed by policemen and setting heavy penalties for policemen accused of treason. [See Vol. XI, p. 366L]

Bolivia. The Govt. seized control of Bolivia's 3 largest tin mines (Aramayo, Patino, Hochschild) Oct. 7 in the first step of its tin nationalization program. The Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. signed over control of its Corocoro operations to the Govt. Oct. 6. A Govt. mining corporation was set up under the Ministry of Mines & Petroleum Oct. 3 "to best exploit" the nation's tin resources. [See pp. 298F-G, 226K-L] . . . The U.S. agreed Sept. 29 to buy 6,000 to 7,000 long tons of Bolivian tin at \$1.175 a pound from stockpiles in Peru & Chile. [See p. 178H-J]

Brazil. A 5-year \$2.184 billion economic rehabilitation plan calling for nationwide railway & port improvement, hydroelectric projects, farm mechanization, enlargement of the merchant marine and construction of silos, storage warehouses & packing plants was announced Oct. 3 by Pres. Getulio Vargas in a broadcast marking the 22d anniversary of the Brazilian revolution. Vargas said Brazil's Volta Redonda steel plant soon would produce one million tons of steel yearly, asked all political parties to cooperate in the rehabilitation plan and appealed for national unity. [See p. 219G] . . . The Industrial Development Comm. recommended Oct. 3 prompt Govt. acceptance of an offer from the German Krupp works to establish a locomotive factory in Brazil. The Krupp company would invest about \$50 million in Brazil, the commission said. [See Vol. XI, p. 115M-N] . . . The Chamber of Deputies voted Sept. 19 to form a Govt.-controlled company to develop Brazil's oil & gas resources. [See p. 298H]

Chile. The Govt. announced Oct. 3 that the U.S. had agreed to buy more than 165,000 tons of Chilean copper at 33½¢ a pound (equal to 36½¢ delivered in the U.S.). The price of 35½¢ was maintained at Chilean ports, the Govt. said. The Mining Credit Bank was authorized Sept. 11 to ship more than 4,000 tons of copper & gold ores and lead concentrates to Canada & Germany. Shipment of 2,400 tons of manganese to the U.S. was authorized Aug. 26. [See p. 186F] . . . The Radical Party's Natl. Com., formed in a post-presidential election shakeup of party leadership because of the party's defeat, ordered more than 80 prominent party members Sept. 23 to quit their Govt. posts. Among those affected: Chile's head UN delegate, Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz; Amb.-to-Britain Manuel Bianchi; Amb.-to-Italy Amilcar Chiorrini; Amb.-to-Switzerland Fernando Cisterna. [See p. 298J]

Cuba. 3 Cubans told Fort Worth, Tex. police Oct. 4 they had been robbed of \$240,000 with which they planned to buy guns & ammunition for an anti-Batista group. Candida de la Torres & Manuel Fernandez Madariaga, both admitted agents of the deposed Prío Govt., and José Duarte said the money was given to them by ex-Pres. Carlos Prío Socarras, was taken Oct. 3 in a Fort Worth hotel holdup. Orville Lindsey Chambless, 35, & Sam Brown Cresap were charged with robbery by assault. (At least 33 Cubans recently have been charged with plotting against the Batista Govt. Ex-Fin. Min. José Alvarez Diaz was arrested Sept. 18 on his return to Cuba from Europe. José L. Hernandez was held Sept. 20 on charges of organizing a subversive army with \$5,000 obtained from Prío. 31 persons, including Dr. Antonio Varona, Prime Minister under Prío, were accused of conspiracy Sept. 29.) [See pp. 249C, 91C]

Dominican Republic. Andres Requena, 44, a U.S. citizen & co-publisher of *De Patria*, an anti-Trujillo pamphlet, was killed by an unknown gunman Oct. 3 in New York. His friends charged

that he was assassinated by order of "enemies" of the anti-Trujillo movement. Dominican Govt. authorities in New York denied knowledge of the murder. [See p. 162L] . . . The U.S. & the Dominican Republic signed a Mutual Security arms aid pact in Ciudad Trujillo Sept. 22. [See p. 242J-K]

Mexico. Defeated presidential candidate Gen. Miguel Henriquez Guzman accused the Govt. Oct. 4 of trying to create "a state of alarm" by "kidnapping" some of his followers. 5 Henriquista leaders were arrested Oct. 2 and released the same day after questioning. Congress condemned Henriquez' post-election political activities as "subversive" in a resolution adopted Oct. 2 after Henriquez told newspapermen he was "at the will of the people" and would "do what the people order." [See p. 298P] . . . Congress passed a film industry law Oct. 1 requiring movie houses to devote at least half of their screen time to Mexican-made films. [See p. 42H] . . . The Assn. of Small Business Men & the Capital Employers' Fed. Sept. 24 opposed plans to settle Italian immigrants in Mexico. [See p. 299B] . . . Mexico's Supreme Court recognized the validity of a church marriage in a legal indemnity proceeding Sept. 24. It was Mexico's first decision to give any legal rights to church marriages since 1857. [See p. 299A]

Panama. Col. José Antonio Remon, 44, was sworn in as 28th President of Panama Oct. 1. The new Cabinet (announced Sept. 29): *Min. of Govt. & First Vice Pres.*—Catalino Arrocha Graef; *Forgn. Relations*—José Ramon Guizado; *Public Welfare*—Ricardo Arias Espinosa; *Finance*—Maj. Alfredo Aleman; *Agri.*—Temistocles Diaz; *Public Works*—Inocencio Galindo; *Eductn.*—Victor Urrutia. [See p. 178L] . . . Panama's Consul Gen. at Hong Kong, Mario Guillen, canceled Sept. 17 the Panamanian registry of 12 vessels for blockade running into Red Chinese ports. [See Vol. XI, p. 266D-E]

Venezuela. The Govt. announced Oct. 4 that order had been fully restored throughout Venezuela after attempted revolutionary coups Sept. 29 & Oct. 1. 8 persons were killed. [See p. 124B] . . . Cabinet changes, announced Oct. 7: *Mines*—Edmundo Luongo Cabello; *Development*—Silvio Gutierrez; *Public Works*—Luis Eduardo Chataing; *Agri.*—Alberto Arvelo Torrealba; *Forgn. Affairs*—Aureliano Otanez. [See Vol. X, p. 387A] . . . Ex-Pres. Gen. Isais Medina y Angarita, 55, returned to Venezuela Sept. 22 after 7 years of exile. [See Vol. V, p. 381L]

Colombian ex-Pres. Alfonso Lopez, 66, & ex-Fin. Min. Dr. Carlos Lieras Restrepo, 44, left Colombia Oct. 1 for self-imposed exile in Mexico. [See p. 298K] . . . Costa Rican Pres. Otilio Ulate Blanco resigned Sept. 26 in a controversy over the resignations Sept. 25 of 5 of the nation's 6 top military & police leaders. Ulate said he quit to facilitate investigation of the Civic Revolutionary Union's charges that the 5 officers were involved in the mistreatment of 2 civilians. (A Congressional investigation began Sept. 29.) Vice Pres. Dr. Alberto Flores Oreamuno was named president. [See Vol. X, p. 371B] . . . El Salvador protested to Guatemala Oct. 4 against alleged "unnecessary investigations (by police) of Salvadoran citizens residing Guatemala." El Salvador officials blamed Guatemalan Communists for an alleged plot (disclosed Sept. 26) to overthrow Pres. Oscar Osario's Salvador regime. More than 1,200 persons had been arrested in connection with the plot Sept. 27 and a 30-day state of seige decreed for the entire country. 3 students & a labor leader were given sanctuary in the Guatemalan Embassy in San Salvador and 2 labor leaders took refuge in the Argentine Embassy. [See p. 178P] . . . Paraguayan Labor Min. Guillermo Velloso was named to succeed Fin. Min. Ramón Mendez Piava and Bernardo Gorostiaga to replace Industry & Commerce Min. Evaristo Mendez Paiva Sept. 17. Juan Chavez was named Labor Minister. [See p. 147H] . . . Peru's 3,400 Central Railroad workers accepted a 20% general wage increase and resumed work Oct. 7 after a 48-hour strike. [See p. 248P]



FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Intl. Cotton Conf. Cotton textile manufacturers from 11 nations conferred in Buxton, Eng. Sept. 17-25 amid forecasts of an all-out textile "trade war" between Britain & Japan. Conference reports: British makers announced a 1953 export goal of 1.35 billion sq. yds. of cotton goods, compared to 746 million

per capita disposable personal income in terms of 1939 dollars rose from \$536 in 1939 to \$772 in 1944, declined to \$760 in 1951. He said the average family's net worth in 1939 dollars declined from \$10,323 in 1939 to \$9,033 in 1950.) The Commerce Dept. reported Sept. 21 that U.S. private indebtedness totaled \$277 billion at the end of 1951, up \$31 billion over 1950. Fed. Govt. indebtedness remained at \$218.7 billion. State & local government indebtedness rose by \$2½ billion to \$23 billion in fiscal 1951. [See p. 259].

... **U.S. private investment abroad** increased by about \$1.3 billion in 1951 (\$600 million in new capital from the U.S., \$700 million in reinvested foreign earnings) to \$22.3 billion, the Commerce Dept. reported Sept. 21. A record \$560 million was invested in buying U.S. stocks abroad.

(The Commerce Dept. reported Aug. 20 that private U.S. investments abroad yielded \$1.8 billion in interest & dividends in 1951, up \$167 million over 1950. U.S. Govt. investments abroad yielded \$192 million, up \$83 million.)

... **Export-Import Bank** net profits for fiscal 1952: \$51,800,000 (\$20 million went as a dividend to the U.S. Treasury). [See Vol. XI, p. 103].

... **U.S. electric output** during 12 months ended July 31: a record 38,534,118,000 kwh. [See p. 7].

... **Insured bank deposits** totaled \$177 billion June 30, down \$2 billion from Dec. 31, 1951. [See p. 130].

... **World petroleum output** in 1951: 4,282,977,000 bbls., including U.S. 2,244,529,000, Russia & satellites 346 million (Bureau of Mines report Oct. 6). [See pp. 115, 74].

... **U.S. electric output** marked a record in 1951: 47,359,000,000 kwh. against 42,282,060,000 in 1950. (Bureau of Mines report Oct. 6). [See p. 15].

Fed. Govt. 46 civilian agencies bought from small business 53% of the \$3,087,200,000 worth of supplies & services they acquired in fiscal 1952 (reported by Gen. Services Admin. Jess Larson Oct. 7). [See p. 249].

Week ended Oct. 4

FINANCE:

Fed. Reserve System—	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 3, 1951
Reserve ratio	47.4%	47.3%	45.7%
Total reserves	\$22,146,923,000	\$22,146,923,000	\$20,781,587,000
U.S. securities	\$23,693,562,000	\$23,714,562,000	\$24,038,889,000
Rediscouts	\$543,949,000	\$400,143,000	\$68,722,000
Note circulation	\$25,224,932,000	\$25,085,176,000	\$24,155,945,000
U.S. Treasury—	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	\$23,342,000,000	\$23,343,000,000	\$22,015,000,000
Currency circulation	\$29,417,000,000	\$29,247,000,000	\$28,320,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans....*	\$21,606,000,000	\$21,516,000,000	\$20,078,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	\$9,918,853,817	\$8,631,614,343	\$8,761,725,529
England note circulation (£) ..	1,445,745,000	1,444,102,000	1,352,251,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,178,210	6,182,808	10,230,805
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	147.85	148.84	148.38
Bond sales	\$16,102,800	\$15,688,550	\$15,860,800
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.50	98.68	99.49

INDUSTRY:

Auto output (cars, trucks)†	129,889	132,624	106,359
Crude oil (bbls. daily).....	b6,507,150	6,518,350	6,303,500
Soft-coal output (tons).....	c11,530,000	11,850,000	10,995,000
Elec. output (kwh.).....	b7,624,747,000	7,724,664,000	7,101,794,000
Carloadings (cars).....	b862,061	873,559	864,573

PRICES:

Wheat (bu.)	\$2.71½	\$2.73½	\$2.72½
Corn (bu.)	\$1.78½	\$1.98½	\$2.06¾
Cotton (lb.)	\$.391	\$.392	\$.375
Wholesale food index.....	d ⁶⁵ .43	\$6.45	\$6.79
Consumers' index (BLS, 1935-39=100)	Aug. 15	July 15	Aug. 15, 1951
Foods	191.1	190.8	185.5
Apparel	235.5	234.9	227.0
Rent	201.1	201.4	203.6
Weekly whlst. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	142.3	141.9	136.8
	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
	d ¹¹¹ .0	111.1	113.7

BUSINESS:

Dept. store sales Fed. Reserve Board, 1947-49=100)	112	113	114
Failures (Sept. 25).....	156	145	154
	Aug.	July	Aug. 1951
New incorporations:	7,108	7,549	6,496

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Fed.
Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 24 §Sept. 27 §Sept. 20
§Sept. 30 §Corrected §Record

(As of close of business Sept. 30; see p. 219L)

	Sept.	Aug.	July-Sept.	July-Sept. 1951
Receipts	\$6,585,189,148	\$6,208,756,055	\$13,950,518,731	\$12,373,779,588
Expenditures	\$6,070,288,520	\$5,162,936,892	\$17,829,748,327	\$14,988,766,338
Defense Sec'y's				
Office	\$31,478,442	\$24,172,837	\$96,885,158	\$75,910,721
Army (mil.)	\$1,559,751,184	\$1,034,395,131	\$4,048,592,400	\$3,421,668,187
(civil)	\$64,167,421	\$60,357,523	\$182,619,239	\$189,187,031
Air Force	\$364,808,713	\$777,706,669	\$3,680,914,804	\$2,590,399,918
Navy	\$961,155,337	\$671,099,327	\$3,231,769,649	\$2,220,571,238
Mil. Sec. Act:				
Military aid	\$184,353,942	\$124,324,407	\$829,677,732	\$372,751,880
Econ. & Tech.	\$114,018,992	\$154,997,992	\$485,254,491	\$575,668,322
Other	\$6,179,267		\$15,454,439	
Other foreign aid	\$40,327	\$19,065,991	\$5,192,999	\$43,488,199
Int. on debt	\$559,357,457	\$580,100,436	\$1,062,639,272	\$1,033,688,874
Veterans	\$353,301,447	\$427,852,485	\$1,116,095,749	\$1,299,018,690
Surplus	\$514,900,627	\$1,045,819,163		
Deficit			\$3,879,229,595	\$2,614,986,754

Gross public debt: \$262,681,750,742; last year \$257,352,895,174.
Gold: \$23,341,617,467; year ago \$22,013,278,311.
Treasury balance: \$7,156,176,982.72.

OTHER STATISTICS. U.S. federal taxes collected in fiscal year ended

June 30: a record \$5,009,585,000, compared with \$5,445,000,000 in fiscal 1951 (Internal Revenue Bureau report Oct. 2). New York, biggest tax-paying state, paid \$12.3 billion; Nevada, smallest, \$62,808,000. [See p. 266.] . . . **Liquid savings** of U.S. individuals Apr.-June: \$1.7 billion, a rate \$900 million below that of Jan.-March and \$1.3 billion under Apr.-June 1951 (SEC report Oct. 4). The BLS reported Aug. 17 that the average U.S. city family spent \$400 more than it earned in 1950 (after-tax income amounted to \$4,300, expenditures to \$4,700), but the Budget Bureau disputed this Sept. 15, said the average urban family saved \$280 million more than Commerce Dept. data showing urban families saving amounted to \$11 billion in 1950 (Sept. 15). The Commerce Dept. said 200,000 U.S. families. The Commerce Dept. reported Aug. 16 that U.S. per capita income was \$1,584 in 1951, up \$145 over 1950. Individual incomes rose from \$218 billion in 1950 to \$243 billion in 1951. (Tax Foundation Exec. Dir. Herbert J. Miller reported to the Govt. Research Assn. in Shawnee on Delaware, Pa. Sept. 12 that U.S.

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Automobile Assn.	Ralph Thomas, 56, of Detroit	Pres.	Sept. 25
Arkansas Power & Light Co.	C. Hamilton Moses, 64	Chrmn. ¹	Sept. 17
	Robt. E. Ritchie	Pres.	Sept. 17
Assn. of Bank Women	Catherine B. Cleary of First Wisconsin Trust Co.	Pres.	Sept. 27
Assn. of Natl. Advertisers	J. Ward Maurer of Wildroot Co.	Chrmn.	Sept. 29
Bank of America	Carl F. Wente, 63	Pres. ²	Sept. 10
Chase Natl. Bank	David Rockefeller, 37	Sr. V.-P.	Sept. 24
Dan River Mills, Inc.	Frank Talbot Jr.	Chrmn.	Sept. 26
DeSoto Motors Corp.	L. I. Woolson	Pres.	Sept. 29
Diesel Electric Co. and Diesel Construction Co.	Erwin S. Wolfson	Pres.	Sept. 4
Heyden Chemical Corp.	John P. Remensnyder	Chrmn. ¹	Sept. 25
	Simon Askin, 42	Pres.	Sept. 25
Intl. Air Transport Assn.	Geo. McGregor, Trans-Canada Airlines	Pres.-elect	Sept. 19
Intl. Electrotechnical Com.	H. S. Osborne, U.S. Electro-technical Com. pres.	Chrmn.	Sept. 10
Natl. Tax Assn.	H. Clyde Reeves, Ky. Commissioner of Revenue	Pres.	Sept. 11
Nesco, Inc.	Arthur Keating	Pres. ⁴	Sept. 8
Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp.	Howard T. Brinton, 55	Pres.	Sept. 23
Radio-Television Mfrs. Assn.	A. D. Plamondon Jr., Indiana Steel Products Co.	Pres. ⁵	Sept. 21
Schenley Industries, Inc.	Ralph T. Heymsfeld, 44	Pres. ⁶	Sept. 15
Thermoid Co.	Geo. S. Fabel	Pres.	Sept. 25
Tobacco Merchants of the U.S.	Howard S. Cullman of N.Y.	Pres.	Sept. 24
Torrington Mfg. Co.	S. W. Farnsworth	Chrmn. ¹	Sept. 22
	Andrew Gagarin	Pres.	Sept. 27
Upjohn Co.	Donald S. Gilmore	Chrmn. ¹	Sept. 24
	Dr. E. G. Upjohn	Pres.	Sept. 24
Webster-Chicago Corp.	R. F. Blash	Chrmn. ¹	Sept. 25
	Donald MacGregor	Pres.	Sept. 25

RESIGNATION

Montgomery Ward & Co.	Stuart S. Ball, 48.....	Pres. ⁸	Sept. 25
	Arthur R. Cahill.....	V. pres.- treas. ⁸	Sept. 25

¹Was pres. ²Succeeded late L. M. Giannini [See p. 267D] ³Russell B. Newton resigned pres. Sept. 26 after unsuccessful effort to revolutionize textile industry production & selling methods, have style, quantity & price established by production rather than sales staff. [See Vol. IX, p. 298N] ⁴Continued also as chrmn.; succeeded Wm. P. Howlett, who resigned ⁵Succeeded Glen McDaniel; post reverted to non-salaried status ⁶Succeeded Lewis T. Rosenthal, who continued as chrmn. ⁷Effective Jan. 1 ⁸See p. 283E; new pres.: Edmund A. Krider, 40, ex-vice pres.-controller

OBITUARIES

Frank Gerber, 79, developer of canned baby foods, chrmn. of Gerber Products Co.; Oct. 7 in Fremont, Mich.
 Albert Lorey Groll, 85, painter, etcher; Oct. 2 in N.Y.
 Howard Corwin Lewis, 61, book publisher, pres. of Dodd, Mead & Co.; Oct. 2 in New York.
 Ian Mackay, 54, British columnist; Oct. 3 in Morecambe, Eng.
 Leighton Goldie McCarthy, 82, Canada's first Ambassador to U.S. (1943-45), ex-MP, ex-chrmn. of Canada Life Assurance Co. and Natl. Trust Co., a founder of Aluminum Co. of Canada and Union Carbide Co. of Canada; Oct. 4 in Penetanguishene, Ont. [See Vol. IV, pp. 402P, 15K]
 Leo E. Miller, 65, author-explorer who accompanied Theodore Roosevelt to South America; Oct. 6 in New Haven, Conn.
 Lily Morris, 68, ex-British music hall star; Oct. 3 in London.
 Sir Keith Arthur Murdoch, 66, Australia's leading newspaper publisher (controlled Melbourne Sun News-Pictorial, Melbourne Herald, Melbourne Weekly Times, Adelaide News, Adelaide

Mail, Brisbane Courier-Mail, other papers), Director General of Information 1939-40; Oct. 5 in Frankston, Australia.

Alfred Neumann, 56, German novelist (*The Patriot*, *King Haber*, *The Devil*), poet (*Songs of Laughter & Despair*), dramatist, outspoken foe of dictatorship; Oct. 3 in Lugano, Switz.

Countess Eleanor Roelker Palffy, 60, novelist, ex-wife of Harrison Tweed & Count Paul Palffy; Oct. 4 in Boston.

Septer Faith (Sep) Palin, 74, harness horse driver & trainer; Oct. 3 in Lexington, Ky. after cerebral hemorrhage & skull fracture from fall Sept. 29. [See Vol. X, p. 312H]

May Peterson (Mrs. Ernest O. Thompson), 64, ex-soprano, Met. (N.Y.) Opera star 1917-25; Oct. 8 in Austin, Tex.

Col. Augustus Post, 78, pioneer aviator, ex-ballooning, editor, writer; Oct. 4 in New York of heart attack.

Gen. Arturo Rawson, 67, provisional Argentine President for 48 hrs. after 1943 revolt, alleged anti-Perón plotter; Oct. 8 in Buenos Aires of heart attack. [See Vol. XI, p. 366L]

Sir Hugh Robertson, 78, founder-conductor of Glasgow Orpheus Choir; Oct. 7 in Glasgow, Scotland.

Dr. Otto Szasz, 67, U. of Cincinnati mathematician; Sept. 19 in Switzerland during vacation trip.

Preston E. Thomas, 80, ex-Ohio penitentiary warden ousted in 1935 after repeated scandals; Oct. 5 in Columbus, O.

Ralph Trier, 87, ex-publisher of *The Playbill*; Sept. 25 in N.Y. Count Luigi Volta, 76, Italian astronomer; Oct. 7 in Milan.

Dietrich Wortmann, 68, U.S. Olympic wrestler 1904, pres. of Intl. Fed. of Weight-Lifters & Culturists, mgr. of U.S. 1952 Olympic weightlifting team; Sept. 21, Upper Saddle River, N.Y.

Dr. Louis Tompkins Wright, 61, outstanding Negro physician & surgeon, cancer researcher, chrmn. of Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People; Oct. 8 in New York of heart attack.



SPORTS

BASEBALL

Yankees Win World Series. The AL New York Yankees won the World Series for the 4th consecutive year Oct. 7, defeating the NL Brooklyn Dodgers 4 games to 3.

Yankee mgr. Casey Stengel, 61, became the 2d manager ever to win 4 consecutive Series titles. (First: Joe McCarthy, mgr. of the 1936-39 Yankees.) The Yankees have won the World Series every year since Stengel became mgr. The Dodgers, now managed by Chuck Dressen, have lost all 6 Series in which they appeared.

Scores & highlights of the last 5 games of the 1952 series [see p. 315G-H for first 2 games]:

3d game Oct. 3 at Yankee Stadium (attendance 66,698):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Dodgers	5	11	0	Preacher Roe	Roy Campanella
Yankees	3	6	2	Ed Lopat (lost), Tom Gorman	Yogi Berra

First-baseman John Mize, 39, & Berra homered for Yankees. Dodgers scored 2 winning runs on passed ball by Berra in 9th inning.

4th game Oct. 4 at Yankee Stadium (attendance 71,788):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Dodgers	0	4	1	Joe Black (lost), John Rutherford	Campanella
Yankees	2	4	1	Allie Reynolds	Berra

Mize's homer, triple by Mickey Mantle (c.f.), 20, produced N.Y. runs.

5th game Oct. 5 at Yankee Stadium (attendance 70,536):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Dodgers	6	10	0	Carl Erskine	Campanella
Yankees	5	5	1	Ewell Blackwell, John Sain (lost)	Berra

11-inning game. Duke Snider's homer, double, single drove in 4 Dodgers runs. Mize's 3-run homer climaxed 5-run Yankee rally in 5th inning. Erskine did not permit Yankees to get a man on base after 5th inning.

6th game Oct. 6 at Ebbets Field (attendance 30,037):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Yankees	3	9	0	Vic Raschi (won), Reynolds	Berra
Dodgers	2	8	1	Billy Loes (lost), Roe	Campanella

Yankee homers by Mantle, Berra offset 2 by Snider of Dodgers. Raschi batted in winning run with single in 7th inning.

7th game Oct. 7 at Ebbets Field (attendance 33,195):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Yankees	4	10	4	Lopat, Reynolds (won), Raschi, Kuzava	Berra
Dodgers	2	8	1	Black (lost), Roe, Erskine	Campanella

Homers by Gene Woodling & Mantle, Mize's 2 singles featured Yankee scoring. Bob Kuzava's relief pitching stopped last Brooklyn rally in 7th.

The series produced World Series homerun records of 16 by both teams, 10 by one team (Yankees). Gil Hodges, Brooklyn's leading slugger in the regular season, went hitless in all 7 games. The Series grossed \$1,622,753.01. Yankee players received 34

individual shares of \$6,176.51 each, the Dodgers 33 shares of \$4,242.45 each. [See p. 315K; Vol. XI, 328C]

Bucky Walters resigned as manager of the AA champion Milwaukee Brewers Oct. 5 to return to the NL Boston Braves as pitching coach. Tom Holmes, ex-Braves mgr., was named Milwaukee mgr. Oct. 8. [See p. 180C] . . . Little World Series was won Oct. 4 by Rochester (IL) over Kansas City (AA), 4 games to 3. [See p. 315M; Vol. X, 320F] . . . Dixie Series was won Oct. 3 by Memphis (SA) over Shreveport (TL), 4 games to 2. [See p. 315M; Vol. XI, 328G]

Boxing. World welterweight title was retained Oct. 5 in Havana by Kid Gavilan, 26, of Cuba, in a 15-round unanimous decision over Billy Graham of New York. [See p. 228F-G] . . . Welterweight Jimmy (Bud) Taylor, 21, of Miami, Fla. died Oct. 5 in a New Orleans hospital from brain injuries received Oct. 3 when he was knocked out by Charley Joseph, 19, of New Orleans. [See Vol. XI, p. 288M]

FOOTBALL SCORES

NATL. FOOTBALL LEAGUE (Pro.)

Oct. 3—Detroit 17, Los Angeles 14	Oct. 5—Chi. Cards 21, Chi. Bears 10
Oct. 4—New York 31, Phila. 7	Green Bay 35, Washington 20
Cleveland 21, Pittsburgh 20	San Fran. 37, Dallas 14

COLLEGE (Oct. 4)

Ala. 21, Miami 7*	Ky. 10, Tex. A&M 7	Prncn. 61, Rutgers 19
Ariz. 27, Utah 0	LSU 27, Rice 7	Purdue 21, Ohio St. 14
Baylor 31, Wash. St. 7	Calif. 21, Bos. U. 0	S.C. 27, Furman 7
Calif. 49, Minn. 13	Mich. 28, Clemson 0	Stanfd. 14, Mich. 7
Colgate 13, Buffalo 0	Mich. St. 17, Ore. St. 14	Syr. 27, Temple 0*
Columbia 16, Harv. 7	Miss. 30, Auburn 7	TCU 13, Arkansas 7
Delaware 7, Lehigh 6	Miss. 22, Ark. St. 14	Tulane 35, S. Clara 0
Duke 7, Tenn. 0	Mo. 26, Kan. St. 0	UCLA 32, Wash. 7
Fla. 33, Citadel 0	Navy 31, Cornell 7	USC 22, Army 0
G. Wash. 33, W&L 28	Nebr. 16, Iowa St. 0	Vilnva. 21, Det. 7
Ga. 49, N.C. St. 0	N'west'n 20, V'bilt 20	VMI 28, Richmd. 14
Ga. Tech 20, SMU 7	Notre Dame 14, Tex. 3	Va. 42, VPI 0
H. Cross 12, Fordm. 7	Okla. 49, Pitt. 20	Wake F. 7, Bos. Col. 7
Houston 10, Okla. Ag. 7	Ore. 20, Ida. 14	Wis. 20, Ill. 6
Indiana 20, Iowa 13	Penn. 7, Dart. 0	Wyo. 14, Utah St. 0
Kansas 21, Colo. 12	Penn. St. 35, W&M 23	Yale 28, Brown 0

*Oct. 3. [See p. 315N-P]

Horse Racing. \$60,000 added Ladies Handicap at Belmont, N.Y. Oct. 1: won by Herman B. Delman's How, Nick Shuk up, for \$40,900. [See p. 204E, Vol. IX, 328N] . . . \$66,231 trotters' Ky. Futurity in Lexington Oct. 2: won by C. W. Clark's Sharp Note, Bi Shively driving, for 1952 3-year-old trotting championship & \$28,299.55. The prize brought Sharp Note's 1952 earnings to \$101,175.70, an all-time high for a standardbred. [See p. 252K; Vol. XI, 328M] . . . \$28,600 Grand Natl. Steeplechase at Belmont, N.Y. Oct. 2: won by Mrs. Marianna duPont Scott's Sea Legs, Frank Adams up, for \$19,550. [See Vol. XI, p. 344E] . . . \$57,900 Hawthorne Gold Cup in Chicago Oct. 4: won by King Ranch's To Market, Willie Boland up, for \$39,800. [See p. 244J; Vol. IX, 320H] . . . \$79,200 Jockey Club Gold Cup at Belmont, N.Y. Oct. 4: won by Mrs. Walter M. Jefford's One Count, Dave Gorman up, for \$52,100. [See p. 267N-P; Vol. XI, 344E] . . . Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris Oct. 5: won by Aga Khan's Nuccio, Robert Poincelot up, for \$84,999. [See p. 300J; Vol. XI, p. 328M] . . . Direct Rhythm set a pacers' 1-mile world record of 1 min. 56.2 secs. in Lexington, Ky. Oct. 1. [See p. 276C-D; Vol. XI, 328M]

Track. Stella Walsh, 41, won the AAU women's pentathlon for the 3d consecutive time Oct. 5 in Deer Park, Tex., with a world record total of 2,183 points. [See Vol. XI, p. 232K]

MISCELLANEOUS

British Train Wreck. At least 98 persons were killed and 200 injured when 2 express trains crashed into a commuter local at the Harrow & Wealdstone station 11 miles northwest of London during the morning rush hour Oct. 8. It was Britain's 2d worst rail wreck. Worst: collision of 2 passenger trains & a troop train which killed 227 and injured 246 at Gretna, Scotland May 15, 1915. [See p. 172H]

MOST POPULAR SONGS

(As listed by The Billboard Oct. 11; based on Oct. 1-3 reports)

- (1) You Belong to Me, by Pee Wee King, Redd Stewart & Shelton Price.
- (2) I Went to Your Wedding, by Jesse Mae Robinson.
- (3) Wish You Were Here, by Harold Rome.
- (4) Jambalaya, by Hank Williams.
- (5) Half as Much, by C. Williams.
- (6) Meet Mr. Callaghan, by Eric Spear.
- (7) Auf Wiederseh'n Sweetheart, by Parson & Storch.
- (8) High Noon, by Dmitri Tiomkin.
- (9) Somewhere Along the Way, by Sammy Gallop & Kurt Adams.
- (10) Walkin' My Baby Back Home, by Ray Turk & Fred Ahlert. [See p. 212C]